

SPEECH AGAINST RECIPROCITY

SENATOR MCMURDER SPEAKS FOR THE FARMERS.

He Says the High Cost of Living is Due to the Monstrous Extravagance of City Folks and Shows What It Costs a Farmer to Spend a Day in New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Here is what it costs a farmer of the United States Senate, or for that matter any other kind of Senator, to spend a quiet day in New York city.

Tip to driver, 12 cabbages
Tip to elevator boy, 2 dozen eggs
Tip to bellboy, 15 bushels of barley
Breakfast, 1 ton of hay
Tip to waiter, 2 bushels of potatoes
Luncheon, 1 sheep
Tip to waiter, 12 bushels of carrots
Dinner, 1 bushel of rye
Tip to waiter, 1 bushel of onions
Room, 1 half a car of turnips

These impressive figures were laid before the Senate to-day by Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota in the first speech that has been delivered in that body against the reciprocity bill. Senator McCumber was inveighing against the extravagance practiced by the city folks and notably by United States Senators. He was contending that the excessive cost of living is caused largely by these extravagances and the demands of the average American for extraordinary service of all kinds. He declared that the farmers' share in these excessive prices is infinitesimal, and to emphasize the "monstrous extravagance" of the city, he undertook to follow a "reciprocity Senator" through New York on a daily day.

"As he leaves his cab," said the North Dakota Senator, "he pays for fare after having been driven eight or ten blocks six bushels of oats, and as a compliment to the driver for his very moderate charge he tosses him fifteen heads of cabbage. He registers at a hotel and is shown by the bellboy to the elevator. As he nears the tenth floor he responds to the expectant look of the elevator lad with a couple of dozen eggs. The bellboy lingers at the door of his room and is rewarded for his anxiety over the comfort of the guest with a bushel and a half of barley. It takes a quarter of a ton of hay for this Senator's breakfast, and he gives the waiter two bushels of potatoes. His noon lunch is one sheep, with a bushel and a half of carrots for the waiter. In the evening he consumes four bushels of rye, and the waiter gets a bushel of onions to dream on. And when this Senator settles for his room the landlady is the recipient of half a carload of turnips. "The actual cost of the day, Senator McCumber added, "is but the slightest percentage of the cost of living. It is the service that you pay for that ever costs you, that the farmer does not get four cents out of the average meal consumed by you?"

Senator McCumber described the fine residences along Massachusetts avenue in Washington as "useless monuments of extravagance and ostentatious rivalry." "If you will drive up Massachusetts avenue in this city," he said, "you will find it a street of palatial magnificence. And if you make inquiry you will find that practically all of these homes are occupied not to exceed three months in a year. "Think of the backs that have been bended low to produce these useless monuments. Think of the waste of human energy that has been expended. Think of the thousands upon thousands who have had to be supported, clothed and fed while all their energies are being expended for that which is worse than useless."

"Let me give you a note of warning to these Senators who represent the great cities, with their enormous wealth, with their palatial homes, with their costly edifices, with their galleries of art, their great libraries, all made possible because of the advantages of city over country earning capacity—let me say to them who represent the great manufacturing industries, with their millions of dependent laborers, that this protective structure of America, which has enabled them to prosper and develop in the last forty years must either stand as a whole or fall as a whole."

The Senator from North Dakota declared that the Canadian reciprocity agreement spelled ruin for American farmers and added that it represented an effort to sacrifice him in the interests of the industrial centers. Senator McCumber spoke very bitterly of the agitation that had been aroused in opposition to the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. A wave of free tradeism, he added, had swept over the country and the hero of each locality was the man who cried, "Protection on everything that we produce and free trade in everything the rest of the country produces."

CHANGES IN NAVY COMMANDS.

Admiral Osterhaus to Command Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Murock Asiatic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A number of changes in the command of the Atlantic and Asiatic fleets were announced at the Navy Department to-day. About June 1 next Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, now commanding of the Mare Island Navy Yard, will become commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, who will be placed on the retired list on August 17 next. About April 10 Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murock, now in command of the second division of the fleet, will become commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral John Hubbard, who will be placed on the retired list on May 19.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, now aid for inspections, will be assigned to command the second division of the Atlantic fleet. Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, now with the Atlantic fleet, will be transferred to Washington as aid for inspections. This will leave a vacancy at the Mare Island Navy Yard and in one of the divisions of the fleet. The division command in the fleet will probably be filled by the assignment of Capt. Charles J. Badger, now in command of the battleship Kansas, who will shortly become a rear admiral. Arrangements have been completed by the Navy Department for holding spotting practice in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay about May 20. The battleship USS Marcos, formerly the Texas, will be used as the target, and the firing vessel will be the battleship New Hampshire. The entire Atlantic fleet will be anchored near by during this practice and to give the personnel of the fleet experience in witnessing spotting and control of gun fire. Battle target practice will be held on the Southern drill grounds off the Virginia Capes about April 1.

TO PAY GOVERNMENT DUES.

Congress Passes the Bill Making Certified Checks Receivable as Well as Cash.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—If the President approves a bill that has been passed by the House and Senate certified checks of national banks, State banks and trust companies will be receivable for customs, internal revenue and other Government dues. Cash is now demanded by the Government. The Senate acted on the bill to-day.

The Senate Finance Committee had struck the words "trust companies" from the bill as it came to the House, and Senator Overman objected to-day to the change, contending that trust companies checks when cashed are as good as the checks of State banks. On a vote of 10 to 9 the Senate rejected the amendment. The bill as amended by the House will be sent to the President.

GORE BRIBERY CHARGES.

House Committee Will Report That the Senator Failed to Prove Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—An arraignment of the practices of certain lawyers concerned in Indian contracts, notably a group of former statesmen who operate in Washington, will be contained in the report of the House committee which has just completed its inquiry into the charges of Senator Gore of Oklahoma that persons interested in contracts with the Five Civilized Tribes had made an effort to corrupt him.

The bribery charge of Senator Gore was made in the closing days of the last session and stirred up a sensation. The case was brought to the attention of the House in a speech made by Representative Bird McCreary of Oklahoma, whose name was mentioned in connection with the Indian contracts, and a committee on inquiry was appointed.

Sensor Gore alleged in substance that a person representing J. F. McMurray, a lawyer of McAlester, Okla., had offered him money if he would give his support to an effort to have contracts made by McMurray with the Five Civilized Tribes approved. Under the terms of the resolution passed by the House Representative Burke of South Dakota, chairman, and Representatives Campbell of Kansas, Miller of Minnesota, Stephens of Texas and Saunders of Virginia, were named as a committee to investigate. The committee visited Oklahoma and heard many witnesses. After a brief investigation the committee adopted a resolution by a unanimous vote declaring that an injustice had been done to Vice-President Sherman and other public men whose names had been brought into the scandal. The House on February 10 inquired into the evidence and reaching a conclusion on the findings. Another meeting will be held Monday when the report of the committee will be made public.

It is the understanding that the committee will hold that the testimony does not support in the slightest particular the charges of Senator Gore that an attempt was made to bribe him. In fact it will be set forth that Jake Hanson, who was alleged to have offered the bribe, denied in the most emphatic language the truth of the assertion and that Senator Gore failed to produce witnesses in substantiation of his charge. The committee, it is said, will also declare that the names of public men into the scandal in the absence of evidence that they were in any way implicated. The committee will also deal with the suggestion that a corrupt Senator from Oklahoma had been a year ago in the interest of persons holding contracts with the Indians.

So far as can be learned the committee's report will not incriminate any one whose name has been involved in the scandal. The committee, however, will pay its respects in vigorous language to the system which permits lawyers to draw excessive fees and retainers for services performed or alleged to be performed in behalf of the Indians. Unless there is change of programme it will recommend legislation designed to curb the activities of persons engaged in Indian practice.

LORIMER CASE SIDETRACKED.

The Senate Takes Up the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It looked for a few minutes this afternoon as if the Senate would vote on the Lorimer case. After Senator McCumber had concluded his speech in opposition to Canadian reciprocity, Senator Burrows, in charge of the Lorimer case, asked that the Lorimer matter be laid before the Senate. There appeared to be no objection to speak on the subject and Vice-President Sherman was on the point of submitting the question to the Senate when many voices were raised in protest. Finally Senator Stone of Missouri moved to adjourn and demanded a roll call. His motion received six votes and seventy were cast against it but it gave the opponents of Lorimer a chance to rally their forces for a fight against the motion to adjourn had been voted down it was agreed that the case should be laid aside until next week and the Senate permitted to proceed to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Before the incident was ended, however, Senator Bailey uttered a warning to his colleagues. He told them that the Lorimer case was a question of the highest privilege and that it must be settled before the Senate adjourns. He said it was manifest that there was a plan to fluster against a vote on the subject and throw it over into the next Congress. He told the Senate that he would insist on a vote even if the appropriation bill failed.

"The people have sent us here to transact certain public business, and the sooner it is transacted the better," said Mr. Bailey. "I am not one of those who believe that an extra session will be a public calamity."

COFFEE INQUIRY.

Resolution Aimed at the Alleged Trust Is Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Norris resolution aimed at the so-called coffee trust was ordered reported to the House to-day by the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution directs the Attorney-General to inform the House what investigation, if any, has been made by him or under his direction to ascertain whether any nation has entered into a combination with citizens of the United States for the purpose of restraining trade and commerce and of creating a monopoly in the coffee industry. To avoid possible international complications the committee struck from the resolution the specific reference to Brazil made by it.

The resolution was reported by the Judiciary committee, the committee will be called up in the House on Monday, and undoubtedly will be passed. Owing to the lateness of the session it will be impossible for the Attorney-General to make a reply before adjournment.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

Its Prompt Ratification by the Senate Gratifies Secretary Knox.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Dismissing the prompt ratification by the Senate of the new Japanese treaty, Secretary of State Knox to-day said: "The promptness of the Senate in giving its constitutional consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Japan is especially gratifying because it so significantly reflects the cordial feeling of friendship which America has for Japan and because it will rightly be understood in Japan as one more of the signs of respect which the Government has given from the beginning Japan's relations with the Western world."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The collier Brutus has arrived at Key West, the destroyer Reid at Norfolk, the cruiser Prairie at Hampton Roads, the cruiser Maryland at Seattle and the cruiser West Virginia at Bremerton.

The gunboat Paducah has sailed from Cristobal for Cape Gracias a Dios.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. William A. Gies, Signal Corps, from chief Signal officer, Department of the Interior, to Philippine Division, relieving Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, who will be promoted to Major.

First Lieut. J. Marshall A. Tate, Medical Reserve Corps, from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, to Philippine Division, relieving Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Medical Reserve Corps, who will be promoted to Major.

Major David C. Shanks, Fourth Infantry, relieving Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Fourth Infantry, from Fort Logan, Colorado, to Columbia barracks, Ohio.

These navy orders were issued:

Ensign W. W. Bradley, from the Perkins to naval hospital, Boston.

Ensign George C. Paul, from Norfolk yard to Asiatic station.

EXTRA SESSION ON APRIL 4

IF THE SENATE FAILS TO ACT ON RECIPROCITY BILL.

Business interests of the country are urging Senate leaders to dispose of the measure. Thirty Republicans and Twenty-nine Democrats Favor It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—April 4 is the date that has been set by President Taft for the convening of Congress in special session in the event of the Senate failing to vote upon the Canadian reciprocity agreement. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Senate leaders by the business interests of the country to dispose of the reciprocity measure and avoid the disturbance and uncertainty that will result from a Democratic revision of the tariff this spring.

While it is inevitable that the Democrats will eventually tinker the tariff, business interests generally desire to have it postponed as long as possible, and the protests from the business sources against acting on reciprocity will daily become stronger. Friends of the agreement are relying for favorable action chiefly upon this pressure and the aversion of Senators to spending the summer months in Washington. They are hopeful that the opponents of the measure will consent to a vote at the last minute, although it is conceded that the outlook is not encouraging.

President Taft is going ahead with his plans for a special session. He has agreed on April 4 as the date for the reconvening of Congress. This is a concession to the Democrats, who through Speaker-to-be Champ Clark and Representative Underwood, chairman of the next Ways and Means Committee, asked for a special session in which to organize and prepare for the legislation that will come before the extra session.

The President also is talking of spending ten days or two weeks in the South immediately after the expiration of the present session. This plan apparently is to be carried out in the event of the calling of a special session. The President has not decided where he will spend his brief vacation, but it is likely that he will go to Augusta, Ga., where he spent several months two years ago. The President is scheduled to leave Washington for Atlanta, Ga., on March 15, and it is likely that he will not return to the White House until about ten days before the time set for the extra session.

Several Senators called at the White House to-day and talked with the President in regard to reciprocity. The President was informed that only four Democratic Senators, Bailey of Texas, Clarke of Arkansas, Mayland of Maryland and Tallaferro of Florida, are opposed to the reciprocity agreement. According to the figures brought to the White House by the President's friends thirty Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats favor the agreement. Opposition, however, by Senators Hale, Nelson, Cummins, Johnson and McCumber may force a special session.

An extended debate on the reciprocity agreement was foreshadowed in the Senate to-day by the announcement of Senator McCumber that he would deliver the first speech against the agreement. Senator Lake Young of Iowa and Grenna of North Dakota announced that they would address the Senate next week in opposition to the agreement. There will be many other speeches.

The announcement that Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island is to return to Washington Monday to throw his weight in favor of the reciprocity agreement could not be verified to-day. Several of Senator Aldrich's friends were inclined to doubt if he is coming north from Georgia, where he has been recuperating for several weeks. It is admitted that if he puts his shoulder to the legislative wheel it will be a big help to the President's friends. Mr. Aldrich has already endorsed the reciprocity bill and is understood to be in agreement with the intention of voting in favor of the measure.

NEW JERSEY COMMUTERS KICK.

Final Argument Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Attorneys representing New Jersey commuters appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day in the final argument on the complaint filed against the increased commutation rates which became effective last summer. The lawyers contended that these increases were practically identical with those proposed by the Eastern and Western carriers in freight rates which were denied a few days ago by the commission. In substance the counsel argued that the carriers had made the increases on the ground that they needed the revenue, but that they had not proved that the increases were reasonable or justifiable.

Attorneys representing the carriers practically denied the jurisdiction of the commission in connection with the commutation rates on the ground that they were in all cases lower than rates which apply to ordinary passenger traffic, the commission having already held the latter rates to be reasonable. Terry Parker, representing the New Jersey State Commuters Association, argued against the increases, saying that the financial condition of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in the past year was remarkable, yet it had made an increase in commutation rates which would cost the commuters an Essex division alone \$250,000. He said that the increased rates had already caused confusion in communities affected by them and considerable hardship to the commuters.

W. L. Ransom, representing the New Brunswick Board of Trade, said that the world instituted the first proceeding before the commission against the increases "because it believed that an increase which should never have been made at all in any part of the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad had been made so inequitably as to inflict the most serious commercial injuries on the business men and property owners as well as commuters residing in several cities and towns." He filed figures with the commission which he said showed that the Pennsylvania was making a large profit on the commutation business under the old rates.

Edmund Wilson, Attorney-General of New Jersey, filed a brief intended to sustain the Erie Railroad, made on a principal argument for the carriers. He said that it had long been recognized that the commutation business was not remunerative, and that it did not contribute to justly extended to the cost of passenger traffic and that it could no longer be continued at the old rates without injustice to the company and to other classes of traffic. Mr. Brownell concluded by saying that "neither upon the facts nor upon the law would the commission be justified in finding that the rates involved are excessive or otherwise than just and reasonable."

Federal Judges Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

To be United States Circuit Judge, Sixth Circuit—Arthur C. Denison of Michigan.

To be United States District Judge, Western District of Michigan—Clarence W. Sessions of Michigan.

To be United States District Judge, Eastern District of Michigan—Alexis J. Angell of Michigan.

BIAND LIKELY TO RESIGN.

French Premier Dissatisfied With Majorities on Church Issues.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 25.—A Ministerial crisis is considered to have begun although the Cabinet has not resigned and will not do so officially before Monday after Premier Briand has spoken at the State funeral of Gen. Brun, the Minister of War, who died so suddenly on Thursday. M. Briand made no secret to-day that although the Cabinet obtained majorities on every vote taken yesterday in the Chamber on the religious interpellations, he does not consider that these majorities responded to the unreserved vote of confidence he demanded. Thus the original enforcer of the separation law seems himself obliged to relinquish power as the result of a debate in which he was accused of too great toleration toward the Church.

Many Presidents of the Council of Ministers have retained power after falling to far smaller majorities than M. Briand obtained last evening. Premier Combes once did not resign after he had obtained a majority of only two.

An analysis of the votes given by the four parties forming the Republican Left, that is, the Democratic Left, the Radical Left, the Socialist Radicals and the Socialist Republicans, shows that M. Briand's majority in the closest vote was 26 for the votes given by these sections. The Cabinet met this morning and discussed the question of resigning. It was then that the decision was reached to take no action until after the funeral of Gen. Brun. It is believed in well informed circles that the Cabinet will undoubtedly resign after the funeral on Monday.

OLYMPIC EXCURSION YARN.

White Star Officials Haven't Heard of American Coronation Junket.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Evening News printed a story from Belfast to-day to the effect that a syndicate of fifty American millionaires had chartered the giant White Star liner Olympic, now being built at the yards of Harland & Wolff, for a round trip between New York and Southampton in order to bring over the families and attendants to witness the festivities in connection with the coronation of King George next June. The story went on that work was being pushed on the vessel in order that she might be able to make her maiden trip a month earlier than had previously been arranged. It was also said that the syndicate was to pay the White Star Company \$600,000 for the trip.

Inquiries here show that there is little or no foundation for the story. A prominent officer of the White Star Line said that he had heard nothing whatever about an American syndicate chartering the big vessel. On the contrary, the company has been looking passengers for the Olympic's maiden voyage for months past. He added that it would be impossible to expedite the work on the vessel any more than at present and that she could not be completed a day before the time originally fixed.

The same story was told at the Liverpool offices of the company. The Evening News story was discredited, and the agent there confirmed the statements of the London officers, that the company had been booking passengers for the leviathan's first few trips for months past. He also had heard nothing of the alleged American charters.

NO VATICAN SMUGGLING.

Italian Finance Minister Answers Socialist Who Assails Embassies Too.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Feb. 25.—The Under Secretary of Finance to-day replied in Parliament to a question asked by Signor Podrecca, an anti-clerical, in reference to possible smuggling at the Vatican. The Under Secretary explained that surveillance was impossible as it would imply suspicion of the Pope. The Government, he added, was convinced there was no smuggling at the Vatican.

Signor Podrecca advocated the abolition of the Vatican's privilege of exemption from the payment of customs duties. He boldly intimated that there was smuggling. He declared the Pope could not possibly drink all the wine introduced duty free into the Vatican.

He added that it was a well known fact that the feminine aristocracy smuggled the latest fashions through the embassies; hence the extortion from duty should be taken from the diplomatic corps as well as from the Vatican. Mikado Honors French Admiral. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 25.—Baron Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador, presented to-day to Admiral Boue de Lapeyrière, Minister of Marine, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun, which had been conferred on the Minister by the Mikado.

GOULDEN HOLDUP.

House Doorkeeper Didn't Recognize Him After the Removal of His Beard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative Goulden of New York was held up at the main door of the House to-day. "You cannot go in there," said a gentlemanly doorkeeper. "This is the way to the gallery."

Mr. Goulden did not hesitate but kept on his way, only to be remanded again that strangers were not entitled to the floor. Another doorkeeper hastened to the side of his associate and whispered to him. An apology was made and Mr. Goulden passed on to the floor.

The trouble was occasioned by the complete change in Mr. Goulden's appearance wrought by the removal of his beard. This is the second mistake the doorkeepers have made in the last few days on account of lack of whiskers. One of them refused to admit Representative-elect William La Follette of Washington after he had left his luxurious growth in a Pennsylvania avenue barber shop.

AMERICAN NURSE A PRISONER.

CONVERSE CALLED A COLONEL IN INSURRECTO LETTER.

Mexican Officials Promise Fair Trial for Bell-Troops Left to Chase Madero.

Lawrence Converse of Glendora, Cal., and Edward Blatt of Pittsburgh, arrested on Wednesday, have had their cases taken into the Mexican Federal Court. Postmaster J. A. Smith, acting for Blatt's father, Peter Blatt, has joined Mrs. C. H. Converse of California in securing counsel for the two. A telegram to Mr. Smith to-day from Pittsburgh said that Secretary of State Knox had become interested in the case.

Postmaster Smith and Mayor C. E. Kelly will visit the Mexican officials on Sunday in an effort to secure a speedy hearing for them. Among the papers captured on young Converse is a letter from Pascual Alvarez of Los Angeles styling himself a colonel in the insurrecto army and recommending Converse to all insurrectos as "a colonel like myself in the army against the tyrant." Converse did not appear to hold any such rank to Americans who have visited the insurrecto camp and seen him there.

The two trains which took the Federal troops south from Juarez last night returned to-day after having unloaded the troops at Lucero, fourteen miles north of where Madero was last heard from. SALTILLO, Mexico, Feb. 25.—Gov. Jesus De Valle of Saltillo has received word of the killing of a gendarme at Matamoros De Laguna, Coahuila. Six revolutionists attacked the Presidencia Municipal and shot a policeman, Manuel Rocha, through the heart. He had refused to give "Viva Madero," but cried instead "Viva Porfirio Diaz."

JEROME, Mexico, Feb. 25.—The National Railways of Mexico regards all the territory from Torreon north to Juarez, 518 miles as hostile, and orders have been issued that its agents between these two points shall not accept for shipment bullion or other things of value which might fall into the hands of revolutionists or bandits.

The Government seems determined to make active warfare on the insurrectos who have been travelling about in bands and infesting that part of Durango along the line of the railway. During the last week hundreds of soldiers have reinforced the garrison of Torreon, and there are now nearly a thousand cavalrymen at their disposal of the local commander. Many of these have gone to points in Durango and to nearby stations.

Officers report numerous small bands of from fifteen to twenty men in the neighboring towns. Twelve of these visited Wicken, but fled upon the approach of a squad of soldiers from Matamoros under the command of a lieutenant. A troop containing 500 cavalrymen under command of Lieut.-Col. Casillas reached here from Matamoros last night and was sent south on the railroad toward Durango. The men were fresh from the Mexican capital, and are said to be picked men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Alexander Kerr, a wealthy merchant of Portland, Ore., and his wife, who were taking a honeymoon trip on the Mexican border, were arrested by Mexican rurales at Tia Juana and looked up for four hours in the cartel, suspected of espionage. The news was brought here yesterday by Charles Schnabel, president of the Portland Bar Association, who saw the arrested couple and was instrumental in their release. Mr. Kerr and his bride had gone to San Diego after their wedding ten days ago.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Feb. 25.—Consul G. B. Schnucker telegraphs from Ensenada, Mexico, that Harry C. Dell, the American citizen who was recently arrested at Tia Juana, arrived at Ensenada yesterday. The Consul says that a regular trial is assured.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico city telegraphs that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has assured him that Dell will have a fair trial at Ensenada.

MAY HOLDUP FOWLER'S SALARY.

New Jersey Representative Is Said to Owe the Government Printing Office \$437.50.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Action was taken by the House of Representatives to-day which, if concurred in by the Senate, will practically amount to the issuing of an attachment on the salary of Representative Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey. Since last summer Mr. Fowler is said to owe the Government Printing Office \$437.50 for extra copies of a long and violent speech in denunciation of Speaker Cannon. The Public Printer, through one of his subordinates, has made repeated efforts to collect this sum, but it is still outstanding. So to-day an amendment was added to the sundry civil bill providing that deductions may be made from the salary of any Senator or Representative for money due the Government Printing Office for work done.

It is said to be the intention of the House authorities to hold up Mr. Fowler's March salary check until the sundry civil bill passes and then deduct the amount alleged to be due to the public printer, sending the balance to Mr. Fowler. Mr. Fowler was once chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, but was removed by Speaker Cannon when he defied a regular caucus of the Republican party and refused to bring a financial bill along line agreed upon. Before that removal he had been a regular Republican. Afterward he became Speaker Cannon's most bitter enemy and joined the ranks of the insurgents in order that he might assist in the attacks on Uncle Joe, whom he confessed he hated. Last fall Mr. Fowler was a primary candidate for nomination for Senator, as well as a member of the House. He lost out for both jobs.

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